

S. Con. Res. 6. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that tax-exempt fraternal benefit societies have historically provided and continue to provide critical benefits to the people and communities of the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 44

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 44, a bill to direct the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library to procure a statue of Benjamin Franklin for placement in the United States Capitol.

S. 107

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 107, a bill to amend the Lumbie Act of 1956.

S. 157

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. MORENO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 157, a bill to authorize certain States to take certain actions on certain Federal land to secure an international border of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 165

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 165, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to list fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances.

S. 213

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. MORENO) were added as cosponsors of S. 213, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the deduction for qualified business income.

S. 224

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 224, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow intangible drilling and development costs to be taken into account when computing adjusted financial statement income.

S. 237

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 237, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide public safety officer benefits for exposure-related cancers, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 3

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. MORENO) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 3, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Internal Revenue

Service relating to "Gross Proceeds Reporting by Brokers That Regularly Provide Services Effectuating Digital Asset Sales".

S. RES. 28

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 28, a resolution honoring the service of women in combat roles in the Armed Forces.

S. RES. 33

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 33, a resolution expressing support for the recognition of January as "Muslim-American Heritage Month" and celebrating the heritage and culture of Muslim Americans in the United States.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 35—HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF NELLIE TAYLOR ROSS BECOMING THE FIRST FEMALE ELECTED AS THE GOVERNOR OF A STATE IN THE UNITED STATES

Ms. LUMMIS (for herself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 35

Whereas, in 1925, Nellie Tayloe Ross (referred to in this preamble as "Governor Ross"), a pioneering figure in United States politics who made significant contributions to the advancement of women in leadership and public service, achieved the historic distinction of being the first female elected as the Governor of a State in the United States;

Whereas, on January 5, 1925, Governor Ross was inaugurated as the 14th Governor of Wyoming, a momentous event in the political history of the United States that not only marked a major milestone for the rights and empowerment of women, but also set a precedent for women in governance across the United States;

Whereas, during her tenure, Governor Ross demonstrated exceptional leadership in advocating for banking reform, public health, education, and the overall welfare of the people of the State of Wyoming, embodying a steadfast commitment to public service and the betterment of the State;

Whereas the groundbreaking leadership of Governor Ross represented the principles of progress and innovation, serving as a symbol of determination, resilience, and the tireless spirit of women in the State of Wyoming and the United States; and

Whereas the Senate, recognizing the profound impact of the legacy of Governor Ross, honors and celebrates the enduring influence of the achievements of Governor Ross, which continue to inspire generations of women to achieve leadership roles in all levels of government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and commemorates the legacy of Governor Nellie Tayloe Ross (referred to in this resolution as "Governor Ross") and her groundbreaking role as the first female elected as the Governor of a State in the United States;

(2) celebrates the lasting contributions of Governor Ross to the advancement of women in leadership positions; and

(3) calls on the citizens of the United States to join in the observance of January, 2025, as the 100th anniversary of the pioneering spirit of Governor Ross, whose work continues to inspire and empower women in the political arena and beyond.

SENATE RESOLUTION 36—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES, STATES, CITIES, TRIBAL NATIONS, BUSINESSES, INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES SHOULD WORK TOWARD ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. COONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. ROSEN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 36

Whereas 195 of the 198 parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change have acceded to the decision by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's 21st Conference of Parties in Paris, France, adopted December 12, 2015 (referred to in this preamble as the "Paris Agreement");

Whereas the Climate Change 2023 Synthesis Report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change found that—

(1) human activity has been the dominant cause of observed climate change over the past century;

(2) human-caused climate change has led to widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere, and biosphere;

(3) vulnerable communities that have historically contributed the least to human-caused climate change are disproportionately affected by its impacts;

(4) adverse impact from human-caused climate change will continue to intensify;

(5) continued emissions will further impact all components of the climate system, and changes in weather and climate extremes will become larger;

(6) in the near term, global warming is more likely than not to reach 1.5 degrees Celsius even under low greenhouse gas emission scenarios;

(7) economic damages from climate change are present in climate-exposed sectors like agriculture, forestry, fishery, energy, and tourism;

(8) global temperatures must be kept below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrialized levels to avoid the most severe impacts of a changing climate;

(9) limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius will require rapid, deep, and immediate greenhouse gas emission reductions; and

(10) deep, rapid, and sustained mitigation and adaptation measures between 2020 and 2030 would help to reduce loss and damage for humans and ecosystems;

Whereas, in 2024, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reported 27 disasters that each resulted in at least

\$1,000,000,000 in damages and, in total, an estimated amount of \$182,700,000,000 in damages;

Whereas the National Aeronautics and Space Administration determined that in 2020, the decrease in greenhouse gas emissions in the United States was due to the economic recession associated with the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic;

Whereas, in 2021 and 2022, carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel consumption in the United States rose 8 percent relative to 2020 and 1 percent relative to 2021, returning to pre-pandemic levels;

Whereas, in 2022, the Energy Information Administration reported that renewable energy generated more power than coal for the first time in the United States;

Whereas, in 2023, approximately 40 percent of the global electricity supply was provided by zero-carbon sources, according to the International Energy Agency;

Whereas, in 2024, automakers sold more than 1,300,000 electric vehicles in the United States, making up 8 percent of all new vehicles sales;

Whereas 32 States have released a climate plan;

Whereas 29 States and the District of Columbia adopted a renewable portfolio standard;

Whereas 36 States and the District of Columbia have adopted clean vehicle policies;

Whereas 24 States and the District of Columbia have adopted greenhouse gas emissions targets;

Whereas 33 States have adopted energy efficiency resource standards;

Whereas 11 States have implemented the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative to construct a market-based system that sets a cap on emissions from the electric sector that declines by 3 percent per year from 2021 through 2030, with a current goal of reducing power sector emissions among the participating States by 30 percent below 2020 levels by 2030;

Whereas the State of California has a strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 48 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 85 percent by 2045;

Whereas, in the United States, 90 cities, 11 counties, 2 States, and the District of Columbia have adopted 100 percent clean and renewable energy goals, and 217 companies have committed to 100 percent renewable energy;

Whereas, since Public Law 117-168 (commonly known as the 'Inflation Reduction Act'), the largest United States investment in climate and clean energy in history was passed in August 2022, clean energy companies have announced or advanced nearly 750 projects, more than \$422,000,000,000 in investments, and created more than 400,000 new clean energy jobs;

Whereas more than 85 percent of the investments from the Inflation Reduction Act were made in counties with below average college graduation rates and more than 75 percent of investments were made in areas with below average median household incomes;

Whereas the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58) and the Inflation Reduction Act are estimated to create up to 1,700,000 new jobs by 2030 and 2,900,000 jobs by 2035;

Whereas, in 2024, the United States submitted a new nationally determined contribution, in accordance with the Paris Agreement, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the United States by 61 to 66 percent below 2005 levels by 2035, which is made possible in part by programs and investments supported by the Inflation Reduction Act

and the Infrastructure Law Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58);

Whereas, in 2023, more money was invested in solar energy than in oil for the first time globally;

Whereas, in 2023, more than 8,300,000 people in the United States worked in the energy sector in all 50 States, including in industries relating to wind energy, solar energy, energy efficiency, clean vehicles, and energy storage;

Whereas, in 2023, approximately 495,871 people in the United States were working in the solar and wind industries, including roofers, electricians, and steel workers;

Whereas the 2024 U.S. Energy and Employment Jobs Report published by the Department of Energy found that new clean energy jobs are outpacing the rest of the energy sector and United States economy by more than 2 times;

Whereas the vehicle emissions standards updated by the Environmental Protection Agency in 2024 for vehicle model years 2027 through 2032 are predicted—

(1) to provide \$13,000,000,000 in annual health benefits from air pollution reduction;

(2) to save drivers nearly \$6,000 over the lifetime of a new vehicle from fuel and maintenance costs; and

(3) to prevent 25,000 premature deaths;

Whereas the America Is All In coalition—

(1) has evolved from the 2017 launched We Are Still In Coalition to become the largest subnational climate coalition in the United States composed of States, Tribal nations, cities, businesses, universities, healthcare organizations, faith groups, and cultural institutions;

(2) has committed to uphold the Paris Agreement and formally reaffirmed that commitment at the recent ninth anniversary of the landmark Paris Agreement;

(3) represents approximately ¾ of the gross domestic product of the United States and ¾ of the population of the United States through city and State partners; and

(4) has committed to supporting subnational climate leaders as they build climate resilience and sustainable supply chains;

Whereas on the day before President Donald Trump announced the withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement on June 1, 2017, Hua Chunying, spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, which is the world's current largest emitter of greenhouse gas emissions, said "China will stay committed to upholding and promoting the global governance on climate change, and take an active part in the multilateral process on climate change and promote green, low-carbon and sustainable growth of the world.";

Whereas, according to the International Energy Agency, China has made more than \$800,000,000,000 in foreign investment in clean energy and energy storage infrastructure around the world since 2016; and

Whereas the United States needs both a fully engaged Federal Government and States, cities, businesses, and all subnational actors working together to reduce emissions, avoid the worst effects of climate change, and compete in the global clean energy market: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States—

(1) should remain a party to the Paris Agreement;

(2) should support policies at the Federal, State, and local level that promote the reduction of global warming pollution and aim to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement; and

(3) should support the clear intents and efforts of businesses, investors, and whole-of-American-society to take action on climate change.

SENATE RESOLUTION 37—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD HAVE CONTINUOUS ACCESS TO TIMELY, UP-TO-DATE, AND ACCURATE HEALTH INFORMATION

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. REED, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 37

Whereas the Department of Health and Human Services provides crucial external communications to protect the health and well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas urgent communications provided by the Department of Health and Human Services help health care providers and the public learn about and respond to public health incidents and threats, including outbreaks of infectious diseases, antimicrobial resistance, and the opioid overdose epidemic;

Whereas the United States has published the epidemiological digest, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, every week since 1961;

Whereas foodborne disease outbreak notices published by the Department of Health and Human Services are essential in coordinating and investigating illness, helping to respond to the estimated 48,000,000 people who get sick from foodborne disease each year in the United States; and

Whereas in 2024, public health information reported through the Health Alert Network of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention included information regarding increased risks in the United States of avian influenza, dengue virus, and measles: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the people of the United States should have continuous access to timely, up-to-date, and accurate health information provided through the Department of Health and Human Services.

SENATE RESOLUTION 38—TO CONSTITUTE THE MAJORITY PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN COMMITTEES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH CONGRESS, OR UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE CHOSEN

Mr. THUNE submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 38

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on the following committees for the One Hundred Nineteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Mrs. Capito (Chair), Mr. Cramer, Ms. Lummis, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Graham, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Wicker, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Husted.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS: Mr. Cassidy (Chair), Mr. Paul, Ms. Collins, Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Scott (SC), Mr. Hawley, Mr. Tuberville, Mr. Banks, Mr. Husted, Mrs. Moody.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS: Mr. Paul (Chair), Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Scott (FL),